NEW YORK HERALD.

AMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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milinent, both to include postase.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CASTLE GAEDEN-M. JULIARN'S CONCERT. DROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Civilization-BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-SALVATER ROSA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—A MIDSUMMER legar's Dream—Away with Millancholy.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-BLACKSWITH WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Much Ado About AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—A Capital March Banbooling—Evening—Anna, on the Child of the

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway, Bruidpian

BUCKLEY'S GPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-BUCK ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM-CONFLAGRATION WHOLE WORLD, 377 and 379 Broadway—Afternoon and

JONES'S PANTISCOPE-APOLLO ROOMS.

New York, Tuesday, May 16, 1854.

The arrival of the steamship Atlantic yesterday places us in possession of four days later news from Burope. The intelligence from the seat of war is interesting, the prominent points of which are given elsewhere. The markets for breadstnffs and cotton

are regarded as unfavorable.

The private letters by the Atlantic were not delivered in time for their advices to exercise any maserial influence on the markets, and no sales of sufscient magnitude were made in breadstuffs after the news came to hand to test its influence, if any Common brands of State flour closed heavy at \$8 25 a \$8 50-Saturday's quotations. A lot of Southern white wheat, for milling, sold at \$2 15. Indian corn of all kinds, except good Southern yellow, was lower, and ranged from 69c. to 73c. Cotton, with fair sales, closed heavy. The sales for the past week amounted to 11,404 bales.

In the House of Representatives yesterday a resolution proposed by Col. Richardson, to continue the debate on the Nebraska bill till Saturday next, and postponing the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill to the 24th inst., was adopted. There was a larger number of members present than has assembled any day during the present session. But the votes given cannot be regarded as tests of the strength of parties. After Saturday next, when the rule limiting the speakers to five minutes is in force. the contest will again be renewed in earnest. The motion to extend the debate was the result of an understanding come to by the friends of the bill at a caucus held yesterday morning. Serious personal difficulties are apprehended between Messrs. Craige, of North Carolina, and Hunt, of Louisiana, growing out of a sharp colloquy in the House, and it is stated

that a challenge has passed between the parties.

The speech of Mr. Cass in the Senate yesterday on the subject of freedom to Americans abroad, and which we have noticed in an editorial article, may be found in another part of to-day's paper. In reply to a suggestion that the committee having the matter under consideration report measures to secure our citizens religious toleration at home, Mr. Cass remarked that the general government had nothing to do with the subject—it belonged to the States.

Mr. Fillmore was enthusiastically received by the Baltimoreans yesterday. President Pierce tendered to him the hospitalities of the White House, which were declined. He arrives in Philadelphia to-day.

We particularly refer to our Havana correspond ence, published in another column, which to-day is more than usually interesting. Besides giving a perfect epitome of the events which have transpired island during the week ending the 8th instant, the translation of a decree from the pen of the Marquis de la Pezuela himself will be found, in which he denies the existence of any treaty between France, England, and Spain, with reference to Cuba, and expresses his determination once more to suppress the slave trade.

The act emancipating the slaves went into operation on the day specified, and created much attention. The abolitionists hereabouts have extolled this act as one of philanthropy; but it seems that it had its origin in political artifice, and passed the Congress through the basest corruption. No attention whatever was paid to the wishes of the people on the subject. The slaves, after the promulgation of the law, went about their usual avocations as if not at all gratified for the interference. Much in dignation existed at Caraccas among the merchants respecting the act prohibiting all claims by foreigners for indemnity for losses by revolutions.

Yesterday afternoon, during a thunder squall to the north of New York, a flash came into the city on one of the House line telegraph wires, entered the office at the corner of Nassau and Wall, or 21 Wall street, and set fire to a file of messages hanging near the operator's (Mr. Selden's) head. The ignition was accompanied with a sharp explosion.

The trial of Major Wyse by court-martial was concluded yesterday, and a long and able defence delivered on behalf of the accused by his counsel, Mr. E. W. Andrews. We are obliged to postpone its publication till to-morrow in consequence of the press of foreign news and other matter.

The trial of William Murray, Hugh Mooney, and William Turner, charged with having, as the Board of Inspectors in the late election in the Twentieth ward, maliciously and illegally made a false return of the number of votes polled for Alderman, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions before his Honor Recorder Tillou. Some sixty with nesses were examined for the prosecution. The Assistant District Attorney desires all persons who voted for Mr. C. H. Tucker for Alderman in the first district of the above ward to appear in court and testify to the fact. Our report is unavoidably crowded out.

Damages to the amount of \$8,000 were rendered yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against the Richmond Examiner, for a libel contained in strictures on a a revised publication of the "Illus trations of Shakspere." The suit, being undefended. ounts to little more than an inquest.

Judge Clerke rendered a decision in the Suprem Court yesterday, dissolving an injunction issued against the City Inspector, who was directed by an ordinance of the Board of Health to remove a nuisance which proceeded from an enormous hog es-tablishment, where thefsurrounding atmosphere is corrupted by a feetid and sickening smell.

In the Board of Supervisors last evening the Committee on Annual Taxes reported against paying the members of the Board of Health for their services. The matter was laid on the table.

No business of any public interest was transacted in the Board of Councilmen. A number of reports were taken up in Committee of the Whole so as to dispose of them finally during the third read-

ing on Friday evening next. In the Board of Aldermen last night a commu nication was received complaining of the unfair manner in which contracts are received for cleaning streets. A resolution to prevent Russ & Reid from removing the gutter in Broadway, after some An unsuccessful attempt was made to find out if Mr. Taylor, the keeper of the City Hall, kept brandy or other liquors for the accommodation of members of the Common Council. A communication from the Comptroller respecting abe sale of the city markets was received and or | sisted on enjoying certain privileges in and | ry for the Union.

dered to be printed. The appropriation of the sum | about the Holy Sepulchre, they tacitly conof \$1,500 made by the Councilmen for the funeral expenses of those who suffered by the fire at 231 Broadway was concurred in. A resolution to extend the hospitalities of the city to ex-President Filmore on his expected visit was also concurred

The News by the Atlantic-Bombardment of

Odessa. Admiral Dundas has at last been areused from the state of lethargy which had brought upon him not only the sneers of his comrades in arms, but the indignant comments of some of the London journals, and commenced the naval campaign by a demonstration-which, as far as we can judge from the confused and imperfect accounts that have reached us, looks very like a failure. In speculating, a short time since, on the line of operations that would probably be pursued by the allied fleets, we indicated Odessa as being likely to be the first point of attack, from the double inducements held out by the comparatively weak character of its defences, and the fact of its being the great commercial emporium of the south of Russia. From this source the armies operating on the Lower Danube draw their supplies of grain, and it is obviously one of the first steps necessary to the successful prosecution of hostilities in this quarter, that possession of it should be obtained by the allies. In a military point of view, its occupation is of still higher importance, as it may be said to form the key to the Principalities; and the landing of any considerable force here would turn the flank of the Russian armies and cut off their retreat across the Pruth.

The news of the bombardment of Odessa was therefore to be looked for as imminent, and some intimation of the Admiral's instructions with regard to it must have got wind, for the fact itself was anticipated for stock jobbing purposes by about a week. We confess, however, that we were not prepared for the intelligenee that this first important naval operation of the allies against one of the weakest perts in the Black Sea should have been attended with such little success. The destruction of a battery of four guns, of an inconsiderable portion of the town, and of eight or nine merchantmen that lay in the harbor, appear, according to both the Austrian and Russian accounts, to be the only results attained by a canonnade of ten hours duration. An attempt to land a force of 1.800 men failed, and in the attack three of the English steamers were disabled by the fire of the batteries. It is stated in another account that the Russian fleet sailed out of Sebastopol and advanced against the allied squadron, with the view of getting it between two fires, but that on a portion of the British ships offering battle, the Russians withdrew to their stronghold. If this be the fact, it does not say much for the pluck of the latter, as no more favorable opportunity could have been presented to them of measuring their strength with their enemies at sea. Only a portion of the combined fleets seems to have been engaged in this attack, the number of vessels being variously stated, but in no instance exceeding eighteen.

Between the contradictory accounts given respecting the issue of this affair, it is impossible to arrive at any clear conclusion as to the actual facts. A private telegraphic despatch received from Odessa by an eminent Greek firm in London, and dated April 26, announced that the whole of the combined fleet had taken their departure on that day, whilst the Austrian Correspondenz, under date of Bucharest, April 28, states that the bombardment still continued-that four frigates were severely damaged, and that the Woronzoff palace was totally destroyed.

From the Danube the news is important. The Russians have retired from all their positions opposite Kalefat, and fallen back on Bu-The Turks, relieved from all fears for that position, had withdrawn a considerable portion of the force entrenched there, and had successively occupied Mulglavit, Gunia, Pojana, and Palecheti, and were expected to reach centrating all his forces at Shumla, and was determined to make a stand there, and to endeavor to prevent the further advance of the Russians. The important position of Silistria was closely invested, and apprehensions were entertained that its defenders would not be able to hold out until the arrival of aid. All these facts indicate that the approaching summer campaign will be actively prosecuted on

both sides.
Sir Charles Napier has as yet done nothing. in the Baltic. The fleet was at Stockholm on the 21st, and on the 25th the Admiral had an interview with King Oscar. The object of his visit is not stated.

The Greek revolution has sustained some checks, and it is said that dissensions have sprung up amongst its leaders. The Porte is about to remove at its own cost to the Pirans all the Greeks who are too poor to pay their own expenses.

In another part of our paper will be found letters from the Madrid correspondents of the London Times and Chronicle, which will be read with interest, as professing to give a faithful representation of the state of Spanish feeling as regards our claims against that government. Whilst admitting that almost all sensible men own that Cuba must sooner or later pass into our possession, the former expresses his belief that at the last moment Spain would emancipate the slaves and abandon the island to them , sooner than that it should fall into our hands. For even this result we are prepared.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION ABROAD .- We trust that Archbishop Hughes will read, mark and inwardly digest the speech of General Cass, which we publish in another column. His Grace, it will be remembered, took occasion, at the time of the Madiai excitement, to advance the proposition that the Catholic religion, being as much a polity as a creed, could not become tolerant in certain countries of Eqrope without being inconsistent. Hence the Archbishop argued that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had a perfect right to oppress and imprison the Madiai, if he thought the political interests of his Grand Duchy required it. This may be remarkably convenient reasoning for the cause of which his Grace undertook to be the champion. We doubt its abstract truth, however. The Roman Catholics claim and enjoy certain vested rights in Palestine, in the heart of a Mahomedan country; and like rights have been conceded by the Moslems to the Greek and the Protestant churches. It cannot be pretended that the Catholic religion is more closely interwoven with the governments of Tuscany and Spain, than the faith of Islam is with the government of Turkey. If concessions were improper and dangerous in the one case. they were equally improper and dangerous in

ceded the reverse of Archbishop Hughes' proposition.

In point of fact, it is absolute nonsense t talk of governments whose safety is incompatible with religious toleration. It would be possible to construct a government which absolutely required robbery, murder and polygamy, to keep it in existence; but a bare statement of such a peculiarity would be no excuse for the commission of these crimes. So when the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or the Queen of Spain, or the Pope of Rome, or Archeishop Hughes tells us that this or that government cannot afford to allow Protestants to exercise their religion freely within its dominions, in consequence of the peculiar nature of its institutions, we reply unhesitatingly that in that case the government and the institutions must be altered to suit the enlightened views of modern times. Long before these views commanded general assent, they were practically enforced in Palestine by all three sects of Christians; it new remains for the Roman Catholics to have meted out to them the measure they meted to the Turks.

A religious war is being waged in onequarter of Europe, and from the language used by one of the belligerents we could fancy ourselves transported back te the days of the Crusades or the Reformation. Let us not suppose that anything of the kind is again in store for the west of Europe or America. France has lately shown a noble example of toleration, and is in this respect far in advance of England with her State church, lordly bishops and priestly tithes. Spain and Italy must follow the example. Protestants must have chapels in any city where their co-religionists number people enough to compose a congregation. It will not do, in the present age, to thrust them ignominiously into an extramural hovel. Nor can they consent to bury their dead privately and stealthily, as though the act were a crime, to gratify the prejudices of the Spanish government. Protestants must have a burying ground, where the Protestant form of worship can be performed, in every city where Protestants reside. All that European governments can do to prevent the establishment of these rules of toleration, will avail nothing; and the wisest course for Archbishop Hughes to pursue under the circumstances, is to resign himself to the march of intellect without grambling.

The Nebraska Question—The Armistice of

On the 20th day of August, 1847, Gen. Scott, in front of the capital of Mexico, completely defeated the Mexicans in the bloody battle of Churubusco, and drove them to the gates of the city. At this point the enemy asked for an armistice, with the view to a treaty of peace. An armistice was generously granted. Hos tilities were suspended till the seventh day of September, when our veteran commander having discovered that Santa Anna was playing false, re-opened the war. The terrible conflicts at Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the Garitas, however, were the price which our army had to pay for the honest magnanimity extended by Gen. Scott to the faithless Mexican dictator. Santa Anna had treacherously employed the interval of the armistice in strengthening his defences for the most desperate resistance, as the sequel abundantly proved.

The majority of the House of Representatives at Washington, in favor of the speedy passage of the Nebraska bill, have placed themselves in a similar position to that of General Scott, with this difference—that this last armistice between the hostile forces comes from the side which conquered in the opening battle upon the main question, and not from the enemy driven to the gates of the city. What are we to conclude from this extraordinary state of things? The House majority must be very confident of their strength, or there must be a screw or two loose in their parliamentary engineering. The debate on the Nebraska bill is extended to Saturday next, and this concession comes from the majority; the Pacific Railroad bill is deferred as the special order for to morrow (Wednesday) week, the 24th, and this concession comes from the majority. There is no understanding with the minority that they will permit the Nebraska bill to come to a vote before the day set apart for the Paciic Railroad bill; and we therefore presume that they have resolved upon another and more desperate struggle than the last.

The important issues involved in this Nebraska bill are doubtless fully understood by the anti-slavery minority of the House. Pass the Missouri repeal, and their occupation is gone. They know it. Let the question be held over to the next session, and the agitation against the bill becomes the ruling question in every Congressional district of every Northern State. A powerful anti-slavery party will be the result, and a purely sectional contest for Presidency in 1856. But pass the bill, and the question for the North becomes one of simple and praceful submission to a constitutional

law.

The effects of the repeal of the Missouri restriction, upon the disjointed factions of the two great political parties of the last twenty years, will be radical and revolutionary. A reconstruction of parties, out-and-out, must inevitably follow the passage of the repeal. The administration and the party or parties supporting it must share largely in the general destruction of the existing order of things, and in the general re-organization. Parties in the North and in the South will be remodelled upon new platforms, new principles, new men and new measures. The hopes of Seward, of Hale and of Garrison depend materially upon the defeat of the bill, and upon carrying it over to the next session. Hence their desperate resistance in Congress, and the violent and treasonable imprecations of their organs. Pass the bill, and their newly devised programme for the Presidential campaign is broken up. Delay it till next December, and the contest in '56 will probably hurry us to the issue of disunion in a grand combined assault of all the anti-slavery factions, in solid column, against the institu-

tions of the South. Are there any of the House majority fearful of the consequences of the passage of this Nebraska bill, upon the present rickety organization of the democratic party? What is it worth? Let the last elections in New York, New Hampshire, Maine, and other States, answer. It is good for nothing-it can do nothing short of a reorganization upon a new platform. In one word, the only way now to put down Seward, Chase, Hale, Giddings, and the Northern antislavery agitators, so as to render them perfectly harmless, is to pass the Nebraska bill without unnecessary delay, including a distinct repeal of the unconstitutional Missouri line. Whatever its effects upon the old parties of the day, or upon the administration, it will be a the other; and when the Roman Catholics in- defeat of the anti-slavery agitators and a victo-

SIGNS OF THE TIMES - WAR WITH SPAIN. The following paper has been handed to us:-

The following paper has been handed to us:—

A WAR WITH SPAIN.

"In time of peace prepare fer war."

A war is inevitable! Present affairs indicate that befere many weeks elapse, our clissons will be called upon to take up arms in vindication of a just cause. For the past five years, the agents of the Spanish government at Ravana have heaped upon the government of the United States most degrading insults, have committed most flagrant outrages upon American citizens, imprisoned, plundered and assassinated them; have fired into, seised and confiscated vessels sailing under American colors; in short, with the audacity peculiar to insignificance, the Spanish officials at Cuba have reiterated these insults and outrages so often that forbearance on the part of the United States would only deteriorate her national character in the estimation of all civilized nations. Even new our national character needs vindication. It must be vindicated, and will be. Our representative at Madrid, acting under the instructions of the President, has demanded reparation from Spain, not only for recent outrages committed by her agents, but for all that have heresfore been committed. Backed by two poverful allies—England and France—Spain will unached the generals of commended the parameted on an application of the president of the committed of the parameter of the committed. tion of the island of Cubs. In view of those facts, and in part fulfillment of a-duty insumbent upon us as Americans, we design to organize a regiment of infantry, (ten companies,) and to offer the services of the same to the President, to be used in the anticipated war. In further-ance of our object we respectfully solicit gentlemen who think as we do—those who served in the war with Mexico preferred—to organize companies of eighty men each. Those who feel disposed to do so, by addressing either of the undersigned, through the Post Office, will receive what further information they may desire.

A FARNSWORTH

Brevet Major New York Volunteers.

**G. BOLLVAR HALL,

Brevet Major N. Volunteers, 324 Broadway.

**Mostre: Farnsworth & Hall may rossibly be

Brevet Major N. Y. Volunteers, 324 Broadway.

Messrs. Farnsworth & Hall may possibly be premature in the step they have taken; as we have as yet no sort of guarantee that the President will fulfil the expectations which the country has formed. It is quite possible that, with such an administration as ours, Spain may bully us for many years to come. At _ same time the indication which the above document affords of the current of public opinion is valuable and noteworthy. Probably several hundred such calls would issue in a very few days if the government at Washington showed any symptoms of spirit. Over two hundred thousand men could be raised in six weeks to carry on a war with Spain, and a hundred first class vessels fitted out to serve the purpose of a navy and transports. With such an armement, it would not need much time to drive her most Catholic Majesty to the wall.

We notice in many quarters a change of sentiment with regard to the prospect of hostilities with Spain. Among the more solid classes of the mercantile community, men who are not afraid of a tight money market for a few months, are beginning to perceive the vast ultimate benefits that would arise from the possession of Cuba. Shrewd business men are calculating the amount of flour and manufactures we could send to Havana if the present Spanish tariff were abolished. Friends of the Union are recognizing the security such an acquisition would afford against trouble at the South, and though there are still traders and fossil whigh of the old federal stamp, who look with as much horror on the prospect of a war, as honest Joseph Sturges did at the recent proceedings of England and France; their number is daily diminishing, and they are exerting but little influence. The country will never submit to the dictation of Wall street or State street. We may fail in our duty to ourselves, and allow a stain to rest on the American name; but if we do, it will be because we have a President who ought still to be pleading picayune causes in New Hampshire, and a Cabinet of men after his own heart.

CAPT. FITCH, OF THE WASHINGTON.—It appears that there was a misapprehension on the part of Capt. Fitch in regard to the news collector, when he boarded him on Saturday night. Having the four hundred rescued passengers of the Winchester on board, in addition to the two hundred of his own, he received instructions from the Health Officer to allow no one to come on board These instructions, by mistake, were applied to the news

The season at Castle Garden was opened last evening by Jullien's band. The attendance was large, notwith standing the threatening appearance of the weather, we presume there may have been from three to four we presume there may thousand people present. There being but little that was new in the programme, our task in criticising the performance is easy and need not occupy much space. The extract from Beethoven's symphony in F was executed dience that we trust their musical taste will not again be impeached. Herr Koenig plays as well as usual: but, in truth, the "Prima Donna Waltz," the "American Quadrille," and many other pieces which were given last evening have been heard here about four or five hundred times too often to be very popular at this date. We wish Miss Zerr, too, would not sing "Home Sweet Home" any more. Not that she excites undue emotion: on the contrary, people were generally bored, all the composers didn't die a quarter of a century ago; people are writing music, and good music every day; and we think Mons. Jullien might afford to let our grandfathers' legacy slumber in peace. Let him try a fresh programme, an he will not lose by the change.

Personal Intelligence.

A. P. Starbird, Louisville, Ky.; Gov. Wright and lady, Washington City; G. W. Gray, U. S. Army; Gov. Dewey, Wisconsin; Maj. Mordecai, U. S. A.; Capt. Allen, Mobile, Ala.; Maj. Duncan, Baltimore; J. MoGill, Petersburg; Dr. McLean and two ladies, S. Carolina; Maj. Caldwell, Ga.; S. B. Talmage, do.; Col. Green, Washington; J. L. Ray Davies, S. Carolina; and S. R. Murray & Son, Misa., were among the arrivals yesterday at the Astor House.

Hon. Wm. Payton, Virginia; W. W. Corcoran, Washington; Rev. P. H. Datton, North Carolina; Dr. J. B. Anderson, Virginia Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Liverpool; Walter Watson, Edinburg; J. E. Edmonds, Manne; H. B. Norton, Washington; Col. Moore, Vermont; A. H. Hault, France; Dr. Armington, North Carolina; Rev. J. Elmendorf, Ithac; J. Dexter, Albany; Capt. E. Vinton, British Army, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

Geo. Bentley, N. Orleans; L. L. L. Lewis, Washington; G. J. Romayne, Georgia; C. Weenver, Newport; W. B. Phillips, do.; S. Langley, Boston; Geo. Bartlett, New Bedrod; W. Daria, Charleston, arrived yesterday at the Prescott.

Hon, L. Newman, Virginia; A. L. Case, U. S. Navy;

Phillips, do.; S. Langley, Boston: Geo. Bartlett, New Bedford; W. Daria, Charleston, arrived yesterday at the Prescott.

Hon, L. Newman, Virginia; A. L. Case, U. S. Navy; Louis A. LeBeaurn, St. Louis; Hon. Robert F. Hagen, St. Johns; F. A. Caunyham, Maryland; Alex. McTavisb, Baltimore; W. Hayenel, Hamburg; Charles H. Hicks, St. Louis; C. H. Morehead, Philadelphia, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ARRIVALS.

From Liverpool, in the steamship Atlantic—Mrs Hutching and son, Mr and Mrs La. Seaume and two dauguters, P Woodward, Mr McTavis and servants, Mr Mohr. H. Eceles, Mr Koberts, Mr Cobe, Mr and Mrs Haighton and servants, P Woodward, Mr McTavis and servants, Mr Mohr. H. Eceles, Mr Koberts, Mr Cobe, Mr and Mrs Haighton and servants, P Schneimann and The Mrs. And Mrs Haighton and Servants, P Schneimann and The Mrs. And Mrs. Hoston, Miss Jane Ann. Heppingson, Mrs. Millward, J. Benton, Miss Jane Ann. Heppingson, Mrs. Millward, J. Benton, Miss Jane Ann. Heppingson, Mrs. Millward, J. Benton, Miss Jane Ann. Heppingson, Mrs. Linaker, F. Athow, J. Nickerson, Phillip S Freneau, J. S. Wheaton, J. Edwards, R. Roddie, W. Watson, B. R. Read, Mrs. Magrave, B. Hillmann, Mr and Mrs. Gutt Spun, Mr and Mrs Greenwood, Mr and Mrs. Hayward, four children and two servants, Capt W. H. Nelson, S. Turner, Mr. Holdon, J. A. Willismmon, Mr. Worsley, G. Blague, Jr. Mr Andrew, Mr Halsam, two danghters, infast and nurse, Mr Worsley, G. Blague, Jr. Mr Andrew, Mr Halsam, Miss Roofe, R. de Beurereit, Perpreburg and Richmond, in steamship Arander, Perpreburg and Richmond, in steamship Arander, Perpreburg and Richmond, in steamship Arander, Perpreburg, A. R. Redderd, J. R. Say, dam and lady, Miss C. M. Kaspp, Miss C. Dennis, W. C. Humphreys, B. R. Kelly, J. R. McGill, Capt W. Strickland, J. P. Suthard, Capt T. P. Crowell, T. G. Clarke, C. M. Iverson—16 in the stearage, Perpreburg and Richmond, in steamship J. Dentard, Capt T. P. Crowell, T. G. Clarke, C. M. Iverson—16 in the stearage, Perpreburg and Richmond, in steamsh

78, 80.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—The calendar of special motions will be taken up and continued until finished. No motion will be set down for any day without spetial leave of the Court and argument calendar.—Nos. 1, 2, 12, 19, 20, 21½, 22, 26, 28, 29, 34, 36, 117.

SUPPENS COURT—Circuit—Adjourned to Thursday.
COMMON FIRAS—Part First—Nos. 544, 83, 846 to 856, 859.

859.
COMMON PIRES—Part Second.—Nos. 570, 714, 778, 779, 828 to 817, 235, 750, 742, 689, 860.
SUPERIOR COURT.—Regular Trial Term.—Nos. 873, 37, 811, 818, 245, 889, 928, 777, 87, 681, 682, 1,013, 1,025, 925, 691, 865, 917, 1,039, 1,041, 1,049, 1,053, 1055, 1,097, 1,059, 1,065, 1,067, 1,069, 1,071, 1,073, 1,075, 1,077, 1,079, 1,085, 1,087, 249, 687, 697, 697, 613.
SUPERIOR COURT.—Special Trial Term.—Nos.310, 674, 778, 796, 806, 446, 612, 810, 812, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 825, 830, 832, 834, 836, 840.

VERY INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

aty Between England and Spain Denied by the Captain-General-Excitement in the

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, May 8, 1854. sation on Hearing that the Black Warrior Affair was Settled-Pezuela's Manifesto Denying the Existence of ony Treaty between England and Spain—Hatred of the Oreolee to Spanish Rule—Africans are still being Landed and the Marquis etill Receives his Bribe per Head, &c. Having taken up my permanent residence in this city,

and perceiving that many subjects of importance escape the attention of the ordinary correspondents of the New York papers, I have determined upon sending the New YORK HERALD, by each steamer, full accounts of all sub news received here on the 4th instant, per the Isabel tled, created a degree of consternation that cannot be easily described. The Spaniards felt that "it was too easily described. The Spaniards felt that "it was too good to be true." The Creoles lamented that such should be the fact, for they had hoped that the "outrage" would have led to a war which would have rid them of the tyranny under which they now groan. The Harquis de la Peruela, it is stated, stormed and swore that if it proved true he would resign and abandon us to our fake. However, he has thought twice upon the subject, and has commenced dismounting the guns upon the Cabanas, which were intended to do such slaughter upon the Americanos, but which are now to be returned into store as useless lumber. An artillery officer, who has been recently stationed at the Cabanas, expressed a belief in my presence yesterday, that he should be removed to more agreeable quarters within three days, at which circumstance he appeared much delighted, for he said it was wretchedly dull there, cooped up without society, or at least only the society of the few officers stationed there with him.

ar of letters and lies of a few hundred revolters is despicas. In fine, which the justice of our cause, and the strongth gives to the good, in the defence of their homes, their we, and their Ged, who directs the hurricane and sickness sinst the foreign enemy, animates our hearts, and gives durance to our Spanish hodies.
That detestable invention is false in every point, offensive our honor and to our glory, the most insulting to the was of the Queen, and I repel it, now in her august name, as attempt against the prosperity of this land, and which linct now nor at any future period, be consummated, that the holy sensiment of justice, and respect for property linear revolutions of the state of the state of the linear state of the consummated of the state of the con-ting of the complying with the law. It is also time to rea-rathe life of the Creole negro sweeter than that of the ties, who with another name fatigues himself in Europe;

place dishonor to humanity.

to government is determined at all risks to put a stop to

No farther subterfuge—no hypocritical deception—will

to to guide it in that road, indispensable to guard the

tity that touchesit.

charge to the proprietor.

Art. 3. The negroes found on an estate, net included in the list, shall be selred and declared free, the holders being

nals.

Art 5. It being impossible that any disembarkation should be made without the countivance of the Captains of Partidos, or at least without there being great blame on their part, made equal, by the laws, to bribery, those in whose territory this shall happen, if they do not arrest all the negroes, will incur for that alone the loss of their employment and be unable to obtain any in future. ployment and be unable to obtain any in future.

Art. 6. Those occupied, great or small, in the prohibited traffic, shall be expelled from the island by the government, for the term of two years, according to the power conferred upon me by the law of the Indies, without prejudice to the responsibility to which they may be liable, in the suita brought against them proving their connivance.

(Signed) MARGHERS PRIVATED TO SEE THE STATE OF THE SEE THE SE

upon me by the laws of the Indies. Without prejudice to the responsibility to which they may be liable, in the suits brought against them proving their connivance.

(Signed) MARQUES DE LA PEZUELA.

Habana, May S. 1854.

It is impossible to permit the foregoing to pass without some few observations. The Marquis de la Pezuela leans upon a broken reed if he depends upon the "loyality of the vigorous natives" to preserve Cuba to the throne of Spain, for I, who know them well, renture to affirm that not five in a thousand of them would raise an arm to secure this Island to Spain. Would the Marquis know that such is the fact, let him mingle with the Crecles. Let him hear their excrations against Spaniards and Spanish rule. Let him hear, as I have done, the Crecle father vowing to Heaven he would rather follow his daughter to the grave than see her wed a Spaniard,—the Crecle mother emphatically striving to impress upon her son his duty to fight for Cuban freedom, but not for Spain,—the Crecle maider admitting, with blushes, her love for her swain, but saying, first go and gain Cuba's freedom, then come to me and I will wed thee! Or let him behold the thousands of beautious girls in every part of this island, whose jet black long last has been shorn from their heads, and he may knew that each has a lover who has sworn to see Cuba free, or to die in striving to gain her freedom! And when he has done this, I would ask the Marquis where are the vigorous natives upon whose lovalty he counts? Let him not deceive hmihas sworn to see Cuba free, or to die in striving to gain her freedom! And when he has done this, I would ask the Marquis where are the vigorous natives upon whose loyalty he counts? Let him not deceive himself—the world he cannot deceive—the storm may be nearer than he imagines. Let but a competent leader be found, and then he will see his "yeteran army" scattered like chalf before the whirlwind—his "floet" disabled by a secret foe—his "vigorous natives" fighting for freedom—himself obliged to sue for quarier from those whom he now affects to hold in such contempt. This is no phantany. This island is morer to a revolution than most persons imagine, and if it is desired to extend the "area of freedom," the United States should not permit the precent opportunity to pass away without securing Cuba either by purchase, if that mode is preferred, or by resdering "material aid" to the Creoles, who with a proper leader, will soon hurl the Spaniards from their shores and hoist the glorious "stripes and stars" above the "line star" in defiance of the world!

But the Marquis de la Peruela also speaks of "respecting property legitimately acquired." Are negroes, then, who have been stolen from Asica and sold here into bondage, property "legitimately acquired." If so, I have to learn the meaning of words. But enough of this; the editorial pen will deubtless offer further comments; my duty is to record facts. Know, then, that no less than seven thousand Africans have recently been landed upon this island, for each and every individual of whom the Marquis de la Peruela received six ounces, just double the amount that was formerly paid to his predecessors.

A cargo of slaves was very lately about being "run."

predecessors.

A cargo of slaves was very lately about being "run," as the smugglers say, ashore on the south side of this island, when the Lieut. Governor, who thought all these "orders" to arrest them were to be acted upon bons fide, was about ordering them to be arassted, when one of the secret emissaries of the Capt.-General, one of the creatures who does his dirty work, interfered, and said that earge was to be permitted to be landed. The Lieut. Governor doubted the fact, and a special order from the Captain-General was produced, authorizing the landing of the negroes. The authenticity of this order being doubted, a quarrel ensued, which terminated in the secret emissary being arrested and thrust late prison. The matter was reported to the Captain-General, who ordered his "creature" to be released upon the instant, and hushed the matter up. However, in such cases there is always a leak, and I believe this statement to be the positive truth.

There was an order in the Gaesia yesterday, forbidding shoemakers, segarmakers, and others, whose trades require knives, from carrying them on their persons.

A government bank of discount has been established, with a capital of \$800,000. Eight per cent per annum is to be the rate of interest paid.

The U. S. sloop of war Cyane, Captain Hollins, arrived in this harbor the evening before last, from Aspinwall; all well.

Mails for Europe

THE NEW YORK HERALD-ROITION FOR BUROPE royal mail steamship Africa, Captain Ha rill leave Jersey City on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, for

European mails will close in this city at half-past

en o'clock in the morning.

The WEXELY HERALD, (printed in French and English,)
will be published at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, opies, in wrappers, sixpence. riptions and advertisements for any edition of the

New York HERALD will be received at the following places:

Professor Reese & Co. not Removed ... All

to preserve the character of a gentleman, to be considered a person of taste, to obtain favor with the ladies, in face, to be all that a true man should be, it is necessary to consult KNOX, either at 638 Broadway or 125 Fulton street, and he will recommend to you, as his ultimatum, to purchase our of his inimitable hats. His new styles for the precent so son are the ne plus ultras of grace and clegamee. In a few

The Elegant Sale of Marble Statuary, vases (including one splendid pair, ten feet high) of overy size, just imported; also, Parian statuettes, bronnes, Bohenian glass ware, sheffield plated goods, &c., by our friends A. H. NIOOLAY & CO., will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 16 and 17, at their sales room, 16 wall street. Ladies are especially invited to attend the view on Monday, May 16.

May, 1854.—The Time has Arrived when

HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's Fair

Violin Improvement—The Keyed-stop Fin-per board.—Of the thousands who attempt to play the vio-in perhaps one in fifty succeeds in performing tolerably; the smainder become disheariened, and the instrument is thandoned. The most discouraging obstacle is the "stop-ing in tune," or, in other words, the holding of the strings is the space spot to produce a correct and surfact holds. anamoned. The most discouraging obstacle is the "iping in tone." or, in other words, the holding of the sit at the exact spot to produce a correct and parfect it at the exact spot to produce a correct and parfect it he keys, which project above top, are elevated by spiral springs and pressed down the finger until the string is held firm, producing each with the utmost accuracy, the keys holding the six much firmer than by the finger, thereby greatly is created and improving the tone of the instrument. Each te marked with its proper character, is seen and felt, to make the six of the six

Magnificent Lace and Muslin Curtains, from auction, window shades of everyimaginable pattern, splendid French and American paper hangings, pins, cords, tassels, cornices, upholstery, &c., the best assortment in the city, Call and examine.

W. O. JENKS, 458 Pearl street.

Straw Goods, at Thompson & Boes; er's, No.

14 Maiden lane.—Just received, a fresh lot, of all v crieties,
men's, youths' and children's fur and wool soft hat:, also,
750 dozen Canada straw hats, good quality, and all offered
at low cash prices.

The Attention of Gentlemen of Fa

Shirts to Suit all Sizes, Made of the best

The Nut Cracked by the Trade.—We having noticed a challenge in Sunday's Herald from Ross & Jones, that they will bet \$100 to \$50 that they sell more papers than any other house in the Union, we do accept the bet, and are likewise willing to bet \$10,000 to \$50,000 that we out books are open for inspection at all hours.
Our books are open for inspection at all hours.
ABBE & YATES. News Agents, 25 Ann street.
ABBE & YATES. News Agents, 25 Ann street.
N.B.—Customers rouse I we have a way of supplying papers before they are printed.

Removal.—Paper Hangings, wholesale and retail, at \$25 Broadway, 4-thee fays, (alse of Thos. Pays & 6e, 350 Fearl street, and formerly of Pares & Fays. 579 Febri street, has opened a new depoint \$27 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall. THOS. FAYE & CO., 257 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

Cautions—Sewing Machiness—The most reliable source of information as to my claimate the ewing machine, may be found in the able opinion lately given adding Sprague, of Boston, in a seit against the Magen machine, may be found in the able opinion lately given helins, (so called, printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage stamp. The following its a flat of Beceses under my patent of 186, viz.—Wheeler, Wilson & Co., Grover, Baker & Co., A. Bartholf, A. B. Howe, American Magnetic Sewing Machine Company, Doreas Sewing Machine Company, New York, J. B. Nichols, J. W. Bean, S. Hant, Boston, Mass.; Hood, Battell & Co., Worcester, Mass.; Mostar, Source, Talas, Shows, and Moore, Lynn, Mass. Charles A Durgin has no longer a license to make, use, or sell alwing mealines under my patent. If has been, and 300 Browdway, New York, J. B. Nichols, J. W. Bean, S. Hant, Boston, Mass.; Hood, Battell & Co., Worcester, Mass.; Hood, Battell & Co., Worcester, Mass.; Hoods Battell & Co., Worcester, Mass.; Boston, Work July, Patentse of the original sewing machine, No.

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, dec., dec.—Among the vast accessions, which are being delly made, of these ner rich and spiendid goods foreign and domastic, to the forms chaste and diversified stock of the subscribers, are san original styles and patterns, which the acute observer with perceive, that genine and the highest order of artistic skill fully displayed in their manufacture. Country merchant and families are respectfully informed that the prices of a goods sold by them, are graduated on a scale of such mode, ale profits, that precludes the possibility of any phases in the trade, large or small, to hold forth a similar equivalent the public.

WILLIAM MCGROETY, {142 Broadway.

Bells! Bells!—Mencely's Celebrated Church taetor, steambest, locomotive, plantation and other bells constantly on hand and for sale at the foundry in West Troy. New York, and also at the sacency, 116 Broadway. New York, Also, transits, levels, compasses, &c., of the most approved construction.

few days these building lots with ordress four building among 600 subscribers. \$150 \text{ you to twenty acres.} \$2.0 \text{ y 100 feet or a fayr assentiments, who pay a dreds are living inert distance over a healthy and dearn for reate. WOOD, acr from the city. Apply ful home-can be had gratis.